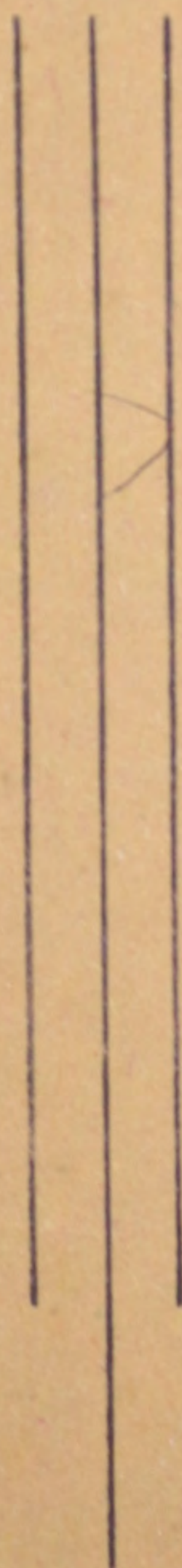


SULUNG LANGUAGE GUIDE



ADUK TAYENG

SULUNG

LANGUAGE GUIDE

SHRI ADUK TAYENG

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH [PHILOLOGY]

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH
GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ITANAGAR

© GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Published by :

Dr. P. C. Dutta

Director of Research

For and on behalf of the Govt. of A.P.

First Published—1990

Price Rs: 17.00

Printed at :

Purbadesh Mudran

Rehabari, Guwahati-781 008

CONTENTS

Acknowledgement

Introduction

PART I : GRAMMAR

Phonology	....	1
Noun	....	3
Pronoun	...	6
Adjective	....	7
Verb	....	9
Adverb	...	11

PART II : WORDS

Man and Society	...	13
House and Furniture	....	16
Dress and Ornaments	...	17
Food and Drink	...	18
Agriculture	....	20
Weaving and Dying	....	20
Cane work and Carpentry	....	21
Trade	....	21
Religion, Ceremonies etc.	....	21
Law and Order	....	22
Animals and Birds	....	22
Nature	....	24
Communication	....	27
Direction	....	27
Some Important Adjectives	....	27

Some Important Conjunction	....	31
Some Important Pronouns	....	32
Some Important Adverbs	....	34
Some Important Verbs	....	36

PART III : SENTENCES

Miscellaneous	....	49
General	....	59
Agriculture	....	60
Medical	....	61
Crafts	....	63

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The linguistic material for this book was collected from the Dache model village in the Chayang Tajo sub-division of East Kameng district. I am indebted to Sharva Shri Ame Dache, and Kachung Dache of Dache village, for their help and co-operation in collection of field materials. The verification and cross checking of the materials were done with the help of Shri Ame Dache and Shri Hane Paje of the same village. I am also thankful to the people of the village for the help and co-operation I have received for them during the course of field study.

I am much grateful to Dr. P. C. Dutta, the Director of Research for his valuable suggestions and guidance. I am also grateful to Shri R. Padmanabhan, I.A.S. the then Secretary of the department for the trouble he had taken to go through the manuscript and made valuable suggestions for its improvement.

My thanks are also due to Shri P. K. Singh, Devanagri Typist and Shri B. Das, Phonetic Typist for typing out the manuscript properly.

—ADUK TAYENG

INTRODUCTION

The Sulungs are a small group of tribal people of Arunachal Pradesh, who number about 4288 according to the Census of 1981. They are inhabiting mainly the north eastern hills of East Kameng district, though a few are also found in the north-western hills of Lower Subansiri district. C. R. Stonor had mentioned in his note that the Sulungs of East Kameng and the Bugun (Khowa) of West Kameng district were once the same tribe and they lived together in a place called Sakmakhang which might be somewhere to the north of the present Chayang Tajo Administrative Sub-Division of East Kameng district. In course of time due to shortage of land they scattered to different habitations and since then they have been inhabiting the north eastern part of the district. A few of them have migrated to Lower Subansiri district.

There are about seventy villages of the Sulung in East Kameng district. Most of the villages are situated either on the slopes of the hills or on the top. A number of villages are also situated around the township of Seppa, the district headquarter. Apart from these, some

Sulung villages are located in the midst of Bangni and Miji villages:

The Sulung villages are considerably small in comparison to the villages of the other tribes of the district. Generally, Sulung villages consist of about five to fifteen houses, built in a haphazard manner. The shape of the houses are rectangular. If they have to build the house in new site then they have to perform the worship by sacrificing a chicken or by examining an egg in order to prevent the evil spirit.

Generally a house is to be occupied by a single family except in some cases where it may be shared by more than one family too. The size of the houses would be according to the number of families occupying it. The material used for construction of the houses are timber, bamboo, cane and banana leaves etc. All the necessary building materials are collected from the forest either by the owner himself or with the help of relatives and fellow villagers. The persons engaged in collection of building materials are provided with food and drink by the owner. Food and drink are also provided to the relatives and villagers at the time of construction of the house.

As regards their occupation, the Sulung are mainly hunters, trappers and food gatherers.

(iii)

Besides they are also to help the Bangnis and Mijis in shifting cultivation, jungle cutting, burning, sowing and harvesting etc. Their main food is the wild sego (palm plant) and rice. They are very fond of meat and take all kinds of animals and birds both wild and domestic except the meat of dog, cat and crow. Food is generally prepared and served by the female member of the family. Of course they are sometimes assisted by the male members also when the females fall sick or are bodily injured. Usually all the members of the family sit together and take their food from a common dish. There is no restriction in the society on food habit on the basis of marital status as well as age.

SULUNG DIALECT SOUNDS

CONSONANTS

VALAR

क	K	Kamang	—Face
ख	Kh	Khekhe	—Dirty
ग	g	Geiya	—Afraid
ङ०	ng	Jekung	—Neighbour

PALATAL

च	c	Cu	—Dig
छ	ch	Chayekung	—Thigh
ज	j	Jar	—Thousand
ञ	ny	Nyang	—Charming

DENTALO-ALVEOLAR

त	t	Tamayi	—Millet
द	d	Dobung	—All
न	n	Na	—You

BILABIAL

प	p	Pube	—Bear
फ	ph	Aphu	—Boy
ब	b	Beribi	—Family
म	m	Mitak	—Arrow
	and		
य	y	Yalung	—Trial

र	r	Réik	—Six
ल	l	Lae	—Leg
व	w	We	—Accept
स	s	Sebeng	—Goat

VOWEL

अ	o	Omuko	—Pigeon
आ	a	Ama	—Mother
अि	i	Isai	—Hungry
अु	u	Uwe	—Bee
अे	e	Eting	—Rice powder
अि'	i'	kri	—Sun
अे'	e'	E'tég	—Dress

Note : O has been used for the sound O in the English word not, *i* and *e* are central vowels: e.g.

Kié—Heat

Kéjei—Snow

Length is significant in final i, u, o, a, e

i hi-pa—why

u bu-wada—Neglect

o mo-yena—Vomit

a Khe'ina—Add

e pe-na—fly

Nasalization occurs in every few cases, e.g.

Pyāphe—Tomorrow

NOUN

NUMBER

Number is not a grammatical feature in Sulung. Plurality is expressed, when required to be stated clearly by *huangda* meaning all, many etc.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Man	bi	bihuangda
Dog	kayu	kayuhuangda
Giril	amui	amuihuangda
Bird	pédau	pédauhuangda
House	chuk	chukhuangda
Book	kitab	kitabhuangda

GENDER

There is no grammatical gender in Sulung. However the two sexes are distinguished when necessary.

(a) Different words in case of human-being.

aphu	—Boy
amui	—Girl
apuwa	—Father
amua	—Mother
bi	—Man
déna	—Woman
She He	} —We

(b) To indicate other relatives and persons aphu is added for the male and amua for the female.

	<u>Com</u>	<u>Mas</u>	<u>Fem</u>
Dog	Kayu	kayu aphu	kayu amua
Goat	Sebeng	Sebeng aphu	Sebeng amua
Pig	médau	médau aphu	médau amua
Fowl	Soku	Soku aphu	Soku amua
Tiger	Nyoré	Nyoré aphu	Nyoré amua
Mithun	Sheí	Sheí aphu	Sheí amua

CASE :

Seven cases may be distinguished : Subject (Nominative), Object (Accusative), Instrumental, Dative (Purposive), Ablative, Possessive (Genitive), Locative.

Subject :

(a) The subject does not take any suffix.

Pédau kamang kung pekejada

bird sky with flies

—The bird flies in the sky.

Kayu showda

dog barks

—The dog barks.

Sheí masai dida

Cow grass eats

—The cow eats grass.

Nyaré merua ja-da

tiger jungle lives

—The tiger lives in the jungle.

Accusative [Object] :

The object follow the subject and preceeds the verb with wai as suffix.

Na péda wai jaiking ? —Do you see the bird ?

na jaiking peda

We nyare wai méda —He killed the tiger.

We méda nyaré

Go nyare wai méda —I killed the tiger.

Instrumental :

We lai ta pédau

—He killed the bird with an arrow.

Dative :

The dative is denoted by 'ro'.

We bi-ro kuwa saingruweda

he man for water brought

—He brought water for the man:

Ge ro kuwa réi réibo —Bring water for me.

me for water bring

Ablative :

Dissociation [expressed by 'from' in English takes ta]

Kébuwang ta kuwa ruwa kejija

—The river is far off from the village.

Na kéi ta médaiking ?

—Where did you get 'it from ?

NB : Awa Delhi —from Delhi [down]

Anai chukpam —from village [same level]

Kung thukpam—from village [up]

Genitive :

The genitive suffix is 'to'.

Nato abyāing hakéng —What is your name ?

Nato puwa hikén-da ? —How is your father ?

Locative :

The suffixes for the general sense of locative are la.

Jebo la —To him.

We bajar la jada —He lives in bajar:

We chuk la jada —He lives in the house.

PRONOUN

There are three classes of pronoun : Personal, Demonstrative and Interrogative.

Personal Pronoun :

The Personal Pronoun distinguished three persons—the first person, second person and third person and two number—singular and plural. The same form is used for both the genders.

Singular**Plural**

First person —Go—I

Grai—We

Second person—Na—You

Narai—You (plu)

Third person —We—He

Nyahain—They

Demonstrative Pronoun :

Hang —This

Hangkadi —These

Tai —That

Interrogative pronoun :

The interrogative pronouns are :—

Hi-bo	—What
Ha	—Who
Kéruwa	—Where ?
Na hi-bo nua	—What do you want ?
We ge na	—Who is he ?
Na-kéruwa u-dakéng	—Where are you going ?

ADJECTIVE

Adjective may be distinguished of four kind :

Adjective of Quality

anyang aphu	—A good boy.
anyang haba aphu	—A bad boy.

Adjective of Quantity

Kéjing daw	—Some, a little
Késik késak	—A few
Abojija	—Many

The cardinal numbers upto ten are :

Hui	—one
Nyi	—two
Heik	—three
Rei, Wai	—four
U	—five

Reik	—six
Lie	—seven
La	—eight
Dongge	—nine
Chuat	—ten

The ordinal numbers :

Abaid	—First
Akung	—Second
Alo	—Third
Alo jakung	—Fourth
Akung jihak	—Fifth

Demonstrative Adjective :

Hang	—This
Tai	—That
Hang kitab	—This book.
Tai hémua	—That tree.

Hang kitab anyang jihak—This book is good.

Malang kitab anyang jihak

—These books are good.

Tai aphu baring/
anyang kabo

—That boy is bad.

Go jai tai ha suwa

—I see that cat.

Interrogative adjective :

Na hi kéinda ? —How are you ?

Na anyang da ? —Are you well ?

Na he haidda péking ? —What are you doing ?

DEGREES

- (a) Hori dang Ramre aida/anyang da
—Hori is as good as Ram.
- (b) Hori nahi king baring da godang bar'inge
Ram
—Hori is as bad as Ram.
- (c) Takar Tanaro yilain
—Takar is better than Tanaro.

VERB

Sulung verbs do not indicate number and person. The same form serves all the three persons and both the numbers.

Go chida	—I eat
Grai chida	—We eat
Na chida	—You eat
Narai chida	—yau [pl] eat
We chida	—He eats
Nyarain chida	—they eat

TENSE

The three principal tenses, present, past and future including the indefinite and the continuous are indicated by means of particles used as suffixes.

PRESENT TENSE :

- (a) The Present Indefinite takes da as suffix.

Go amang chida—I eat rice.

We school uda—He goes to school.

Pédau kamang kung pekejada

—The bird flies in the sky.

(b) The Present Continuous has ro for its suffix.

We héng mua kejaro—He is cutting a tree.

Go amang chija da-ro—I am eating rice.

PAST TENSE

Past Imperfect :

Bue Raja heu weiro Abyiāng Ashoka

—There lived a king Ashoka by name,

FUTURE TENSE

The Future Indefinite takes da as suffix.

Nyahain uké-da—They will go.

Go seppa u-da—I shall go to Seppa.

Negative :

dapo is the particle for negative.

Go amang chidapo—I do not eat rice.

We bapei dapo—He is not running.

We school ban dapo—He does not go to

school.

MOODS

There are four moods : Imperative, Potential, Conditional and Subjunctive.

IMPERATIVE :

The suffix bo, da, ge are used for order and command.

Tungbo—Sit down.

Na uida—You go.

Na tungde la-ge—You must sit down.

Na uide lage—You must go.

Biri baring bo—Do not smoke biri.

POTENTIAL :

The particle pa is use to express the ability of the performance.

Go u-de pa-re—I can go.

We juangchang de pa-re—He can swim.

CONDITIONAL :

For conditional construction re/hangra is added.

Na dachera go u-ké da—If you come I shall go.

Na hangra kaicheraí anyang bo haba kédapo

—If you do so it will be bad.

SUBJUNCTIVE :

Duty and moral obligation is expressed by sa:

We u-sa—He should go.

We bausa—He should not go.

Aya-kusa—to go up

Aluwe juisa—to come down

Avai u-sa—to go level

ADVERB

Adverb may be distinguished into four classes :—of time, place, manner and Interrogative.

Time :

Bla—now

Phyphe—Tomorrow

Byari—Yesterday

Place :

Hang—This

Hana—Here

Tai—There

Manner :

Kédai—Quickly

Anyang-pa—Nicely

Hangrapa—Thus

Interrogative :

Hiroia—How much ?

Kruwe—Where ?

You	}	Na
Your		Na-ro

I	}	Go
My		

Not	}	ba
No		

Go—u

Come—Duit

PART—II

WORDS

MAN AND SOCIETY

(a) General :

Family	:	Beribi—बेरिबि
Village	:	Kobuwang—कबुवाङ

(b) Relationship :

Husband	:	Amain—आमाअित्
Wife	:	Ajau—आजाअु
Son	:	Godoupheu—गदअुफु
Daughter	:	Godou—गदअु
Father	:	Apa—आपा
Mother	:	Ama—आमा
Brother (elder)	:	Guka—गुका
Brother (younger)	:	Gunua—गुनुआ
Sister (elder)	:	Go arek aka—ग आरेक आका
Sister (younger)	:	Go rek anua—ग रेक आनुआ
Brother's son	:	Adore—आदरे
Brother's daughter	:	Akyado—आकयाद
Sister's son	:	Abua—आबुआ
Sister's daughter	:	Apirang—आपिराङ
Beloved	:	Apa—आपा
Friend	:	Adoa—आदआ
Enemy	:	Jangré—जाङरे
Neighbour	:	Gekung—गेकुङ

(c) Stage in life :

Child	:	Ajuang—आजुआङ
Boy	:	Aphu—आफु
Girl	:	Amui—आमुअि
Grown up girl	:	Amuyijuang—आमुयिजुआङ
Youngman	:	Aphujuang—आफुजुआङ
Man (Old)	:	Amayin—आमायिन
Woman (Old)	:	Main—माअिन

(d) Conditions of life :

Bachelor	:	Ba-gabe—बा-गाबे
Virgin	:	Amujuang—आमुजुआङ
Healthy	:	Amambu—आमाम्बु
Fat	:	Achuebulok—आछुअेबुलक
Lean	:	Agyam Kéhéi—आगयाम केहेअि

(e) Body parts (Human) :

Man	:	Bi—बि
Body	:	Aipak—आअिपाक्
Hair	:	Kaja—काजा
Forehead	:	Kua—कुआ
Face	:	Kamang—कामाङ
Mouth	:	Séek—सेक
Brain	:	Kények—केअेक
Eye	:	Kak—काक
Nose	:	Pok—पक
Lip	:	Kekke—केकके
Tongue	:	Ruyi—रुयि

Tooth	: Kotuwang—कतुवाङ्ग
Jaw	: Pyabé—पयाबे
Beard	: Kidumui—किदुमुअि
Neck	: Kotung—कतुङ्ग
Back	: Kéchek—केछेक
Backbone	: Kéchewang—केछेवाङ्ग
Shoulder	: Puatuk—पुआतुक
Chest	: Téki—तेकि
Rib	: Aching—आछिङ्ग
Breast	: Nge—ङे
Elbow	: Geik kepei—गेअिक केपेअि
Wrist	: Gétjuang—गेतजुआङ्ग
Hand	: Géit—गेअित
Palm	: Geitpo—गेअितप
Finger	: Géitphyong—गेअितफयङ्ग
Nail	: Gáitsi—गेअितसि
Belly	: Rué réi—रुअे रेअि
Stomach	: Loyebuk—लयेबुक
Liver	: Api-ik—आपि-अिक
Waist	: Charieg—छारिअेग
Leg	: Lae—लाअे
Thigh	: Chayekung—छायेकुङ्ग
Blood	: Hue—हुअे
Skin	: Aki—आकि
Bone	: Adjai—आदजाअि
Fat	: Ajuwa—आजुवा
Urine	: Sue—सुअे
Stool	: Lhoung—लहुअङ्ग

(f) Body parts (Animal)

Body	:	Aipak—आअिपाक
Horn	:	Kuang—कुआङ
Hoof	:	Kéchai—केछाअि
Tail	:	Anyikung—आयिकुआङ
Claw	:	Ageit kechai—आगेअित केछाअि
Beak	:	Achek—आछेक
Hump	:	Meme—मेमे
Tusk	:	Katuang—कातुआङ
Feather	:	Ammuin—आममुअिन
Wing	:	Ayuyik—आयुयिक
Sting	:	Kéchai—केछाअि

HOUSE AND FURNITURE

(a) House	:	Chuk—छुक
Room	:	Ram—राम
Floor	:	Jag—जाग
Veranda	:	Baranda—बारानदा
Latrine	:	Péré—पेरे
Door	:	Chukuik—छुकुअिक
Steps	:	Abya—आबया
Fence	:	Bari—बारि
Post	:	Sangta—साङता
Central post	:	Ménglo—मेङल
Plank	:	Changpya—छाङपया
Roof	:	Sitra—सितरा
	:	Chukpro—छुकपर

(b) Furniture :

Bed	:	Chang—छाङ
Bedding	:	Ait—आअित्
Pillow	:	Kok-kam—कक-काम्
(Big)	:	Léwa—लेवा
(Small)	:	Kelyang—केलयाङ
For Fishing :	:	Keda—केदा
Cooking Pot	:	Je—जे
Frying Pan	:	Chengkua—छेङकुवा
Plate	:	Plat—पेलेत
Dish	:	Tali—तालि

(c) Bamboo—	:	Métcha—मेतछा
Container for water :	:	Péta—पेटा
Gaurd Jur spoon	:	Pényo—पेय
Rice powder	:	Eting/Attang—ऐतिङ/

आतताङ

Bear	:	Pube—पुबे
------	---	-----------

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

(a) Dress :

Coat	:	Laluk—लालुक
Bow	:	Lai—लाअि
Arrow	:	Mitak—मिताक
Quiver	:	Jég—जेग
Spare	:	Kérok—केरक
Dao	:	Che—छे
Dao (Large)	:	Cheda bua—छेदा बुआ

Dao (small)	: Chedou—छेदअ
Knife	: Réi—रे'अि
Gun	: Mébuk—मे'बुक
Bullet	: Guli—गुलि

(b) Ornament—

Comb	: Beak — बेआक
Bead	: Tado—ताद
Pipe	: Kangsang—काङसाङ
Fan	: Mayab—मायाब
Stick	: Kuwe—कुवे
Umbrella	: Kéng—के'ङ

FOOD AND DRINK

Paddy	: Amang—आमाङ
Rice	: Ambing—आमबिङ
Boiled	: Amang—आमाङ
Millet	: Tamayi—तामायि
Maize	: Chapyo—छापय
Cake	: Etting—अेततिङ
Soap	: Mékuwa—मे'कुआ
Musterd leaf	: Géyang lék—गे'याङ ले'क
Pumkin/Gourd	: Turuk—तुरुक
Cucumber	: Mébung—मे'बुङ
Tomato	: Byongkuwa—बयाङकुआ
Banana	: Kapak—कापाक
Pepper (Chilli)	: Yangdék—याङदे'क
Sweet Potato	: Giri Gíriya—गि'रि गि'रिया

Aron/Taro	:	Chuwa—छुआ
Onion	:	Talap—तालाप
Ginger	:	Kucho—कुछअ
Orange	:	Naréng—नारेङ
Mango	:	Am—आम
Sugarcane	:	Bapai—बापाअ
Meat	:	Mériyek—मेरियेक
Dry meat	:	Mékyak—मेकयाक
Salt	:	Hong—हङ
Sugar	:	Seni—सेनि
Oil	:	Tel—तेल
Tobacco	:	Du-wa—दु-वा
Betel leaf	:	Pan—पान्
Sweet	:	Aping—आपिङ
Bitter	:	Akya—आकया
Hot	:	Ajai—आजाअ
Sour	:	Akiying—आकियिङ
Eating	:	Gochija—गछिजा
Drinking	:	Ringbekeing— रिङबेकेअङ
Swallowing	:	Rialak—रिआलक
Licking	:	Lachina—लाछिना
Sucking	:	Byungna—बयुङना
Disease	:	Arang—आराङ
Fever	:	Ichai—अछाअक
Boil	:	Chow—छअ
Wound	:	Ungno—अङन
Goiter	:	Kotungra—कतुङरा

Fracture	: Laikek—लाअिकेक
Vomit	: Moye—मये
Medicine	: Dowai—दवाअि

OCCUPATION

(a) AGRICULTURE :

Agriculture	: Re—रे
Land	: Mijek—मिजेक
Field	: Ré-hang—रे-हाङ
Jhum	: Répaik—रेपाअिक
Jungle	: Moroalai—मरआलाअि
Jungle cutting	: Moroalaijuaing —मरआलाअिजुआअिङ
Sowing	: Amang pei—आमाङ पेअि
Reaping	: Amang chai—आमाङ छाअि
Irrigation	: Kuwa pijowai— —कुवा पिजवाअि
Axe	: Ba—बा
Dao	: Chei—छेअि

(b) WEAVING AND DYING :

Weaving	: Ayirua—आअिरुआ
Thread	: Jung—जाङ
Spinning	: Lek—लेक (process by hand)
Cloth	: Ait—आअित
Cotton	: Chamang—छामाङ
Rug	: Kombol—कमबल

Border	: Agam—आगाम्
Sewing	: Pingnam—पिङनाम
Needle	: Pémik—पे'मिक

(c) CANE WORK, CARPENTRY :

Hammer	: Martul—मारतुल
Saw	: Ari—आरि

(d) SMITHY :

Smith Iron smith }	: Mérék—मे'रे'क
-----------------------	-----------------

(e) TRADE :

Buying	: Méwe—मे'वे
Selling	: Louna—लअुना
Bargain	: Lourena—लअुरेना
Price	: Dam—दाम्
Money	: Tangkua—ताङकुआ
Shop	: Dukan—दुकान्
Shopkeeper	: Dukanato—दुमानआत
Customer	: Roebohaing—रवेबहाअिङ
Loan	: Rohné—रहने

(a) WAR :

Warrior	: Kéjobo—केजब
War	: Mua—मुआ

RELIGION, CEREMONIES, CUSTOMS
AND FESTIVALS

Brideprice	: Tangna—ताङना
Birth	: Douna—दअुना

Worship	: Méchoi—मेछिअ
Dance	: Laina—लाअिना
Community (with female)	: Chuareibo—छुआरुअिब
Song	: Kamanchua—कामानछुआ
Sun-Moon-God	: Kiriyaambo—किरियाम्ब
Priest	: Péhe—पेहे
Heaven	: Kiriyaambo—किरियाम्ब
Hell	: Aranguain—आराङ्गुआअिन
Ghost	: Arang—आराङ्ग
Story	: Nédéi—नेदेअि

LAW AND ORDER

Village	: Kébuang—केबुआङ्ग
Villager	: Kébuangbi—केबुआङ्गबि
Outsider	: Nyibuang—बिबुआङ्ग
Village gate	: Hamowe—हामवे
Trial	: Yalung—यालुङ्ग
Verdict	: Luitche—लुअितछे
Arrest	: Néng Kéréngda —नेङ्ग केरेङ्गदा
Thief	: Mia—मिआ
Murder	: Uait—अुआअित
Prison	: Jue—जुअि

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Bull	: Gêrbu—गेरबु
Calf	: Addau—आददाअ

Cow	:	Che Amua—छे आमुआ
Buffalo	:	Mingdak—मिङ्दाक
Calf	:	Addau—आददाअ
Mithun Cow	:	Chiamua—छिआमुआ
Pig	:	Médou—मे'दअ
Male pig	:	Médouphu—मे'दअफु
Sow	:	Médoumua—मे'दअमुआ
Pigling	:	Médoudou—मे'दअदअ
Dog	:	Kayu—कायु
Bitch	:	Kayuphu—कायुफु
Pup	:	Kayudou—कायुदअ
Cat	:	Hachua—हाकुआ
Horse	:	Gura—गुरा
Goat	:	Sebeng—सेबेङ
Billy Goat	:	Sebengphu—सेबेङफु
She Goat	:	Sebeng amua—सेबेङ आमुआ
Kid	:	Sebeng dou—सेबेङ दअ
Cock	:	Chukuphu—चुकुफु
Hen	:	Chukumua—चुकुमुआ
Egg	:	Méri—मे'रि
Duck	:	Péjap—पे'जाप
Duckling	:	Péjapdou—पे'जापदअ
Pigeon	:	Omuko—अमुक
Bear	:	Chettum—छेततुम
Tiger	:	Nyeréi—न्येरे'अ
Dear	:	Méya—मे'या
Elephant	:	Hati—हाति
Monkey	:	Méji—मे'जि

Squirrel	: Luye—लुये
Rat	: Méri—मेरि
Frog	: Rai—राअि
Fish	: Khapuang—खापुआङ
Bird	: Pédou—पेदअु
Sparrow	: Pécheg—पेछेग
Hornbill	: Pélai—पेलाअि
Mosquito	: Chungkya—कुङकया
Fly	: Pe-na—पे-ना
Bee	: Uwe—अुवे
Money	: Aping—आपिङ
Honey comb	: Ariyap—आरियाप्
Butterfly	: Pangpi—पाङपि
Leach	: Kowai—कवाअि
Ant	: Geng-gyo—गेङ-गय
Louse	: Pére—पेरे
Bug	: Tabua—ताबुआ
Spider	: Uung—अुबुङ

NATURE

Hill	: Alou—आलअु
Cave	: Api—आपि
Valley	: Alae—आलेअे
Peak	: Kéjou—केजअु
Plains	: Anayin—आनायिन
Water	: Kua—कुआ
Vapour	: Chachow—छाछअ
Waterfall	: Kuachag—कुआछाग

River	:	Kuarua—कुआरुआ
Stream	}	:
Spring		
Rain	:	Ampyow—आमपयअ
Snow	:	Kéjei—के'जे'अि
Flood	:	Kuachia—कुआछिआ
Stone	:	Kébya—के'बया
Earth	:	Uwain—अु वाअिन
Clay	:	Méje—मेजे
Mud	:	Siryung—सिरयुङ
Sky	:	Kéméng—के'मे'ङ
Cloud	:	Kéttéi—के'त'ते'अि
Rainbow	:	Kéléing—के'ले'अिङ
Sun	:	Kiri—कि'रि
Sun rays	:	Kiri lai—कि'रिलाअि
Light	:	Chak—छाक
Heat	:	Kié—कि'अे'
Cold	:	Ahi—आहि
Sunrise	:	Kiri kopuang—कि'रि
		कपुआङ
Sun set	:	Kiri Kuida—कि'रि कुअिदा
Moon	:	Ambu—आमबु
„ (full)	:	Ambu uwarbyang
		—आमबु अु आरबयाङ
„ (half)	:	Ambu play—आमबु पलेअि
Moon light	:	Ambu chiak—आमबु छिआङ
Darkness	:	Chik kélék—छिक के'ले'क
Star	:	Péjeik—पे'जे'अिक

Day	:	Ari—आरि
Night	:	Achi—आछि
Evening	:	Achihag—आछिहाङ
Midday	:	Ko-ta—क-ता
Afternoon	:	Rié—रिअ
Morning	:	Apheé—आपयेअ
Midnight	:	Abyalo—आबयाल
Month	:	Bérhioda—बे'रहिअदा
Year	:	Ada-i—आटा-अि
Air	}	:
Wind		
		Anghuid—जाङहुअिद
Fire	:	Bawe—बावे
Winter	:	Ahidai—आहिदाअि
Summer	:	Alépdai—आले'पदाअि
Spring	:	Paingré—पाअिङरे
Autumn	:	Paingré—पाअिङरे
Fuel	:	Chiéng—छिअे'ङ
Flame	:	Gi—जि
Tree	:	Chiémua—छिअे'मुआ
Branch	:	Akyéé—आके'अे
Leaves	:	Méchai—मे'छाअि
Fruit	:	Auwe—आअुअे
Ripe	:	Ming—मिङ
Shell	:	Aki—आकि
Seed	:	Ali—आलि
Root	:	Aréng—आरे'ङ
Grass	:	Chamsuit—छामसुअित
Bamboo	:	Mé lé—मे'दे
Cane	:	Réi—रे'अि

COMMUNICATION

Road	}	:	Pijowe—पिजवे
Footpath			
Bridge		:	Katui—कातुअि
Hanging bridge		:	Kachuak—काहुआक

DIRECTION

North	:	Ayung—आयुङ
South	:	Auwa—आअुवा
East	:	Puangko—पुआङक
West	:	Kuiko—कुअिक
Up there	:	Kung—कुङ
Down there	:	Bu—बु
On this side	:	Taiche—ताअिछे
On that side	:	Tatayeje—तातायेजे

SOME IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES

Able	:	Kairu—काअिरु
Absent	:	Ala—आला
Angry	:	Muang—मुआङ
Afraid	:	Geiya—गेअिया
Alive	:	Ba-i—बा-अि
Ancient	:	Bue—बुअे
Awake	:	Jingrap. Yarap
		—जिङराप, याराप
Bad	:	Banyang—बाबाङ
Beautiful	:	Agyanyang—आगयाबाङ
Big	:	Buaría—बुआरिआ

Black	: Hieng keleng—हिअे ड केलेड
Blind	: Kéksai—के'कसाअि
Blue	: Api—आपि
Careful	: Nyarise—नारिसे
Charming	: Nyang—न्याङ
Cheap	; Kécik—के'चिक्
Clean	: Sukia—सुकिआ
Clear	: Sukiamada—सुकिआमादा
Cold	: Ahi—आहि
Costly	: Mébyaaba—मे'बयाआबा
Dark	: Akik—आकिक्
Deaf	: Kuipha—कुअिफा
Dumb	: Changua—छाङुआ
Deep	: Arang—आराङ
Difficult	: Apiaram—आपिआराम
Dear (beloved)	; Apak—आपाक
Dirty	: Khehe—खेहे
Domestic	: Kaitna—काअितना
Dry	: Abaid—आबाअिद
Far	: Cheri—छेरि
False	: Lue—लुअे
Fertile (of land)	: Mégyadanying —मे'गुयादानबिङ
Foolish	: Bolok—बलक्
Free	: Nyang—न्याङ
Friendly	; Adua—आदुआ
Full	: Lie—लिअे
Glad	: Nyangda—न्याङदा

Good	: A Nyang—आ बाङ
Hard	: Bakai muain—बाकाअि मुआअिन
Hardly	: Aka—आका
Hardly	: Ajang—आजाङ
Harmful	: Akajija—आकाजिजा
Heavy	: Alai—आलाअि
High	: Agya—आगआ
Hot	: Alob—आलब
Hungry	: Isai—अिसाअि
Ill	: Arang—आराङ
Important	: Iagejija—लागेजिजा
Jolly	: Amemua/Alaimua —आमेमुआ/आलाअिमुआ
Kind	: Anyangruana —आबाङरुआना
Late	: Kédagéba—के'दागे'बा
Lazy	: Méjua—मे'जुआ
Long	: Apyāng—आपयाङ
Lost	: Lyakda—लयाकदा
Loud (speech)	: Rangri—राङरि'
Low	: Bu—बु
Narrow (path)	: Kéjing—के'जिङ
New	: Aphai—आफाअि
Old	: Bue—बुअे
Only	: Hué—हुअे'
Open	: Duai—दुआअि
Painful	: A Rangja—आराङजा

Poisonous	: Mi—मि
Poor	: Basikluabo—बासिकलुआब
Proud	: Késar—के'सार
Quarrelsome	: Phahre—फाहरे
Quite	: Rawpyang—राअु पयाङ
Red	: Aékérei—आअि के'रेअि
Rich	: Pésa—पे'सा
Right	: Aik—आअि'क
Sad	: Ami—आमि
Slow moving	: Adua adua u —आदुआ आदुआ अ
Shy	: Bibai—बिबाअि
Small	: Késik—के'सिक
Smooth	: Anyiyang—आबियाङ
Soft	: Anuang—आनुआङ
Sweet	: Aping—आपिङ
Thick	: Apik—आपिक
Thin	: Acap—आचाप
Thirsty	: Ríngmi—रि'ङमि
Tired	: Puwa asai—पुवा आसाअि
Useful	: Lagibo—लागिब
Useless	: Balagibo—बालागिब
Weak	: Bamuai—बामुआअि
Wet	: Ahiyap—आहियाप
White	: Ar-yung—आर-युङ
Wild	: Alu—आलु
Worst	: Malangta anyanghaba —मालाङ्ता आबाङ्हाबा

Wrong	: Khek—खेक
Young	: Apujuang—आपुजुआङ
Yellow	: Asoluwa—आसलुवा
Zigzag	: Akahing kohang
	—आकाहिङ कहाङ

• SOME IMPORTANT CONJUNCTION

And	: Lata—लाता
Or	: Hangbua sere heboje
	—हाङबुआ सेरे हेबजे
Because	: Jerata—जेराता
Therefore	: Hangrapa—हाङरापा
But	: Latajedong—लाताजेदङ
Disgust	: Anyang ba-mi
	—आवाङ बा-मि

NUMERALS

One	: Hui—हुअि
Two	: Nyi—बि
Three	: l'k—अि'क
Four	: Wai—वाअि
Five	: U—अ
Six	: Reí—रेअि
Seven	: Lie—लिअे
Eight	: La—ला
Nine	: Dongge—दङगे
Ten	: Suek—सुअे'क
Eleven	: Suela hui—सुअे'ला हुअि

Twelve	:	Suelanyi—सुअेलाबि
Thirteen	:	Suela ik—सुअेला अिक्
Fourteen	:	Suelawei—सुअेलावेअे
Fifteen	:	Suela u—सुअेला अु
Twenty	:	Suenyi—सुअेबि
Thirty	:	Sue ik—सुअे अिक्
Forty	:	Suewui—सुअेबुअि
Fifty	:	Sue u—सुअे अु
Sixty	:	Suéwrei—सुअे वरेअि
Seventy	:	Sue le—सुअे ले
Eighty	:	Sue la—सुअे ला
Ninty	:	Sue dongge—सुअे दङगे
Hundred	:	Lang—लाङ
Hundred one	:	Linghuila hui
		—लिङहुअिला हुअि
Thousand	:	Jar—जार
First	:	Abaid—आबाअिद
Second	:	Akung—आकुङ
Single	:	Hui—हुअि
Double	{	: (number) Nyi—बि
		: (time) Sanyi—साबि
Triple	{	: (number) I'k—अिक्
		: (time) Saik—साअिक्
Half	:	Asuweek—आसुवेक

SOME IMPORTANT PRONOUNS

I	:	Go—ग
Me	:	Go-ro—ग-र

We	: Geai—गेआअि
Us	: Graipan—गराअिपान्
You (sing)	: Na—ना
You (plural)	: Na rai—ना राअि
He	: We—वे
Him	: Tairo—ताअिर
Them	: Tairo—ताअिर
They	: Nyahain—आहाअिन्
Them	: Nyakain pam —आकाअिन पाम्
Who	: Ha—हा
Where	: Kéruwa—केरुवा
This	: Hangja—हाङजे
That	: Tai—तरअि
These	: Hangkadi—हाङकादि
Those	: Jepam—जेपाम्
All	: Dobung—दबुङ
Any	: Hi-ja-ke—हि-जा-के
Some (quantity)	: Késik—केसिक
Some one	: Nyihai—बिहाअि
A few	: Byak, késik —बयाक, केसिक
None	: Hadengala—हादेङाला
Something	: Késik—केसिक •
Nothing	: Alak—आलाक
Many	: Abo—आब

SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS

OF PLACE :

Here	: Hangge—हाङगे
There	: Taije—ताअिजे
Where	: Kaije—काअिजे
Above	: Ayung—आयुङ०
Above (on top of) (in higher place)	: Agya—आगया
Below (Under) (In a lower place)	: Auwa—आअुवा : A geg—आ गेग
Within	: Areng—आरेङ०
Behind	: Akung—आकुङ०
Around (to go)	: Ukuluye—अुकुलुये
Everywhere	: Kéi kái ge—के अि के अि गे

OF TIME :

Now	: Jiduwang—जिदुवाङ०
When	: Kéja—के जा
At any time	: Kéjakabuwa—के जाकाबुवा
Before	: Po—प
After	: Pia—पिआ
Long ago	: Pu-da—पु-दा
Always	: Jiduang—जिदुआङ०
Never	: Kéjabuwa—के जाबुवा
Again	: Hiang bai—हियाङ० बाअि
Today	: Hariyu—हारियु

Tomorrow	: P̄yaphē—पयाफे
The day after	: Por-yu—पर-यु
Yesterday	: Biari—बिआरि
The day before	: Ri riu—रि रिअु
To night	: Bēlachik—बे'लाछिक
Last night	: Byachik—बयाछिक
This morning	: Duspye—दुआ पये
This year	: Hédéi—हे'दे'अि'
Last year	: Boyechi—बयेछि
Next year	: Piechi—पिअेछि
Many years ago	: Abo daida—आब दाअि'दा
Yet	: Hénkyak—हेङ०कयाक
Then	: Jiduang—जिदुआङ०
Afternoon	: Blakung—बलाकुङ०
Once	: Cha-huia—छा-हुअिआ

OF MANNER :

How	: Hi keinda—हि केअिन्दा
Quickly	: Kédéipa—के'दे'अि'पा
Slowly	: Aduag aduag pa —आदुआग आदुआग पा
Thus	: Jerabuhuda—जेराबुहुदा
Well (Carefully)	: Yirékda—यिरे'क'दा
Very	: Nyangjijabo—बड०जिजाब
Gently	: Aduang—आदुआग
In vain	: Alagda—आलागदा
Suddenly	: Jeduang jejak —जेदुआङ० जेजाक

Hard	: Achied jijak— —आछिअेद जिजाक
Easily	: Akanyiang—आकाबिआड०
Why	: Hi-pa—हि-पा
So	: Je—जे
Surely	: Kéindapo—केअिनदाप
Exactly	: Kéin jijapa—केअिन जिजपा
Not	: Badapo—बादाप
Yes	: Am—आम

OF NUMBER AND QUANTITY :

How many } How much }	: Hirueda—हिरुअेदा
Only (this)	: Huichéng—हुअिछेड०
This such	: Héngjeték = हेड०जेतेक

SOME IMPORTANT VERBS

Abandon	: Roupyang—रअुपयाड०
Abuse	: Gyaïd—गयाअिद
Accept	: Uwe—अुवे
Accompany	: Jokung—जकुड०
Accuse	: Bamidai—बामिदाअि
Ache (of head)	: Ko-ruwa—क-रुवा
Add	: Ka-né—का-ने
Adorn	: Mechuai—मेछुआअि
Advance	: Abaid—आबाअिद
Advise	: Méjigig—मेजिअिग
Agree	: Rong-daro—रड०-दार
Aid	: Ka-né—का-ने

Aim	: Péraye—पेराये
Allow	: Tang-daro—ताड०-दार
Allure	: Nyang-na—याड०-ना
Annoy	: Muang—मुआड०
Appeare	: Jeina—जेअिना
Appoint	: Tang-da—ताड०दा
Approve	: Tang-daro—ताड०-दार
Arise	: Kowchang—कव छाड०
Arrest	: Méng Kéréng-da —मेड० के रेड०-दा
Arrive	: Dadui—दादुअि
Ascent	: Juidna—जुअिदना
Ask	: Nuana—नुआना
Beg	: Chuche—छुछे
Assault	: Chung-ré—छुड०-रे
Assemble	: Tungkémda—तुड०केमदा
Assure	: Balué—बालुअे
Astonish	: Mi ja-da—मि जा-दा
Attack	: Chung-Kéna data —छुड०-केना दादा
Attempt	: Mi-ja—मि-जा
Avoid	: Rauma—राअुमा
Awake	: Yarap—याराप्
Begin	: Kairap—काअिराप्
Believe	: Loghui—लगहुअि
Bend (twist)	: Piyeck—पियेक्
Bind	: Chía—छिआ
Bite	: Tua—तुआ

Blame	:	Duina—दुअिना
Blow	:	Chiékna—छिअे कना
Boast	:	Jarik pami—जारिक पामि
Boil	:	Daming—दामिड०
Borrow	:	Mérog—मे रग
Break	:	Laid-da—लाअिद्-दा
Breath	:	Yo-na—य-ना
Bring	:	Reirue—रेअिरुअे
Build	:	Kaidna—काअिद्-ना
Burn	:	Ri-na—रि-ना
Burst	:	Piaha—पिआहा
Bury (dead body)	:	Pait-na—पाअित्-ना
Buy	:	Ruwe—रुवे
Call	:	Huima—हुअिमा
Carry	:	Még'eyit—मे गे यित
Capture	:	Nengkereng—नेड० केरेड०
Cast	:	Tang-na—ताड०-ना
Catch	:	Kaikérenge—काअिके रेड०
Challenge	:	Jei dapro—जेअि दाप् र
Change	:	Tangriangré —ताड० रिआड० रे
Check	:	Ruwangaé—रुवाड० ने
Cheat	:	Luida—लुअिदा
Chew	:	Uwena—अुवेना
Choose	:	Duangna—दुआड० ना
Clean (cloth)	:	Chéina—छे अिना
Climb	:	Géna—गे ना
Collect	:	Réikam-pua—रेअिकाम पुआ

Comb	: Chei—छेअि
Come	: Duit—दुअित
Command	: Médéi—मेदेअि
Compare	: Jero—जेर
Compel	: Kairokéi—काअिरकेअि
Complain	: Tangilé—ताडिंलेग
Complete	: Kaihoma—काजिहमा
Condemn	: Banyiya—बाबिया
Confess	: Amréida—आमरेअिदा
Connect	: Luitcheitre—लुअितछेअितरे
Conquer	: Cheime—छेअिमा
Consider	: Jeiréna—जेअिरेना
Consult	: Luiré—लुअिरे
Continue	: Kaikékéré—काअिकेकेरे
Contribute	: Tangkam—ताडंकाम
Convenience	: Nyangkada—बाडंकादा
Copy	: Yirépékai—यिरेपेकाअि
Correct	: Kété kéléda—केतेकेलेदा
Cough	: Achai—आछाअि
Cover	: Tungpuwa—तुडंपुआ
Crawl	: Kungna—कुडंना
Cross	: Kolaima—कलअिमा
Crush	: Réihām—रेअिहाम
Cry	: Kyap—कयाप
Cultivate	: Rékaina—रेकाअिना
Cure	: Nyangmada—बाडंमादा
Cut	: Paid—पाअिद
Damage	: Kaichuda—काअिछुदा

Dance	: Songda—सड०दा
Deceive	: Lueda—लुअेदा
Decorate	: Nyangkaréida —बाड०कारेअिदा
Decrease	: Kéjingdo—केजिड०द
Deduct	: Réidéng—रेअिदेड०
Defend	: Kingtéréi—किड०तेरेअि०
Demand	: Ménua—मेनुआ
Deny	: Gowba-kai—गअ् बा-काअि
Depart	: Hioapakai—ह्अिआपाकाअि
Descend	: Juid—जुअिद
Destroy	: Katchuma—कातछुमा
Die	: Eda—अेदा
Dig	: Cu—चु
Digest	: MOUNGda—मअु ड०दा
Disappeare	: Buruangdai—बुरुआड०दाअि
Discover	: Daina—दाअिना
Discuss	: Luigré—लुअिगरे
Dislike	: Gobanyangda —गबाबाड०दा
Dismiss	: Goro roumada—गर रअुमादा
Disobey	: Habarong—हाबारड०
Dispute	: Amuang lujada —आमअु आड० लुजादा
Distrust	: Gubarongjang —गुबारड०जाड०
Divide	: Réigré—रेअिगरे
Do	: Kaidna—काजिदना

Doubt	: Bakkaimoin	— बाककाअिमअिन
Dream	: Méb ɪg—मे बाग	
Dress	: E' lég—अे ले ग	
Drink	: Ring—रिड०	
Drown	: Chia a-na—छिआ आ-ना	
Drown (by force)	: Nonglég—नड०ले ग	
Dry	: Awaid—आवाअिद	
Earn	: Roukam—रअु काम	
Eat	: China—छिना	
Employ	: Kairouda—काअिरअु दा	
Encourage	: Nanyiyang kada	—नाबियाड० कादा
Enjoy	: Nyang karueda	—बाड० कारुअे दा
Enter	: Kuirow—कुअिरवु	
Envy	: Nyekai-mié	—अे काअि-मिअे
Err	: Bamilua—बामिलुआ	
Escape	: Bya-i—बहा-अि	
Exchange	: Tang wéré—ताड० वे रे	
Exclude	: Rowbya phyang	—रवबया फयाड०
Exhibit	: Geidya—गेअिदया	
Expand	: Huangda—हुआड०दा	
Expect	: Go-rai-dabe—ग-दाअि-दाबे	
Explain	: Méyada—मे यादा	
Fade	: Uwaidda—अु वाअिददा	

Fail	:	Bamoinrai—बामअनराअि
Fall	;	Hui-lo—हुअिल
Fan	:	Yap—याप्
Fasten	:	Kéhi—के'हि
Fear	:	Geyiyada—गेयियादा
Feed	:	Chiruweda—छिरुवेदा
Fence	:	Puangné—पुआड०ने
Fetch	:	Kuwaching—कुआछिड०
Fill	;	Liebélu—लिअ'वे'लु
Find	:	Ruwangke—रुवाड०के
Finish	:	Hog ma—हगमा
Float	:	Kuwabuwa—कुवाबुवा
Flow	:	Kuwachak—कुवाछाक्
Fly	:	Piekke—पिअेकके
Follow	:	Akung—आकुड०
Forget	:	Mamiluwa—मामिलुआ
Gain	:	Huwang réida —हुवाड० रे'अिदा
Gather	:	Puangkam—पुआड०काम्
Get	:	Daidma—दाअिदमा
Give	:	Tangma—ताड०मा
Go (up hill)	:	Géku—गे'कु
Go (down hill)	:	Juiglo—जुअिगल
Grow	:	Chitchang—छितछाड०
Guess	:	Mi-na—मि-ना
Guide	:	Anyanggyayangda —आयाड०जायाड०दा
Halt	:	Gyada—गयादा

Hang	: Gyekpuwa—जायाअे कपुवा
Hatch	: Pírépuwa—पिरेपुवा
Hear	: Rong—रड०
Help	: Uwarédab—अुवारेदाब
Hide	: Rué—रुअे
Hold	: Nang kéréngné
	—नड० के रेड०ने
Hope	: Mija-do—मिजा-दा
Hunt	: Pyache—पियआछे
Hurry	: Kedéipékai—केदेपेकाअि
Husk	: Méjé—मेजे
Imagine	: Mi-na—मि-ना
Imprison	: Juena—जुअेना
Inform	: Ya-ma—यामा
Inquire	: Ro-biki—र-बिकि
Instruct	: Kaiya reiyaruye
	—काअिया रेअियारुये
Insult	: Luilaida—लुअि लाअिदा
Intend	: Kaisa—काअिसा
Introduce	: Jeiru-bo-bi—जेअिरु-ब-बि
Invite	: Hana-ubo—हाना-अुब
Invoke	: Arangrochekya
	—आराड०रछेकया
Join	: Cheirépa—छेअिरेपा
Judge	: Ruwangke—रुवाड०के
Joke	: Lanyeng—लाबेड०
Jump	: Chunghém—छुड०ह०म०
Keep	: Rowpuwa—रवपुवा

Kill	: Aippherang—आअिपफेराड०
Kiss	: Puitnyeng—पुअितअेड०
Kneel	: Nyap—बाप
Knock	: Kuoding—कुअदि'ड०
Know	: Daina—दाअिना
Laugh	: Ruena—रुअेना
Lay egg	: Ri-ija—रि-अिजा
Lead	: Geidya—जेअिदया
Lend	: Peidpurasang —पेअिदपुरासाड०
Lick	: Chuid kélowe —छुअिद के'लवे
Lie (tell lie)	: Luwebo—लुवेब
Lie	: Raipuwa—राअिपुवा
Like	: Jerayeo—जेरायेअ
Live	: Uweko—अुवेक
Look	: Jeina—जेअिना
Loose	: Aduwak—आदुवाक्
Love	: Anyangda—आआड०दा
Make	: Kaidja—काअिदजा
Measure	: Nuina—नुअिना
Meet	: Chahiré—छाहि'रे
Mistake	: Bamiluwa—बामिलुवा
Mix	: Juware—जुवारे
Need	: Kainchereye—काअिनछेरेये
Neglect	: Bu-wada—बु-वादा
Obey	: Rongda—रड०दा
Obstruct	: Routém—रअुते'म

Offer	: Tangné—ताङने
Open	: Duwaid—दुआअिद
Open (book etc.)	: Guwapuang—गुवापुआङ०
Order	: Luidlék—लुअिदलेक
Overflow	: Leilo—लेअिल
Overtake	: Réina—रेअिना
Pack	: Kuwachap—कुवाछाप
Pass	: Répuwang—रेपुवाङ०
Peep	: Jeé—जेअे
Perform	: Anyiyang kaibbo —आनिय्याङ० काअिवब
Perish	: Abakaida—आबाकाअिदा
Pinch	: Chuk-ja—छुक-जा
Plant	: Deina—देअिना
Play	: Laina—लाअिना
Plough	: Kyana—कयाना
Pluck	: Gégna—गेगना
Postpone	: Rowpabaid—रवपाबाअिद
Pour	: Héik lék—हेअिकलेक
Praise	: Yi-buwa—यि-बुवा
Pray	: Ruwa chei—रुवा छेअि
Prevent	: Méjiéi—मेजिअेअि
Promise	: Buwaada—बुवाआदा
Propose	: Nuwapuang—नुवापुआङ०
Protect	: Bairowpa—बाअिरवुपा
Pull	: Beima—बेअिमा
Purchase	: Uwe-na—अुवेना
Push	: Tuina—तुअिना

Quarrel	: Gere—गेरे
Question	: Méyaré—मे'यारे'
Rain	: Apyou—आपयअ
Raise	: Rowko—रवुक
Reach	: Daduida—दादुअिदा
Refuse	: Bakaida—बाकाअिदा
Receive	: Daida—दाअिदा
Recognise	: Gyairuuna—जयाअिरुअुना
Remember	: Mi-gamna—मि-गामना
Remind	: Midaidui—मिदाअिदुअि
Remove	: Rou-be—रअु-बे
Renew	: Aphai—आफाअि
Repaire	: Kaidtédui—काअिदते'दुअि
Reply	: Tang chéina—ताडंछे'अि'ना
Repeat	: Luité luité—लुअिते' लुअिते'
Repay	: Tangkéija—ताडंके'अिजा
Report	: Ya-né—या-ने'
Rest	: Ju-ja—जु-जा
Rise	: Rowko—रवुक
Roast	: Je-né—जा-ने
Run	: Phe-na—फे-ना
Save (money)	: Rowkémpuwa—रवके'मपवा
Saw	: Jei-ya—जेअि-आ
Say	: Luire—लुअिरे
Seal	: Téné—ते'ने'
See	: Jeina—जेअिना
Sell	: Mélow—मे'लव
Send	: Tanglék—ताडंले'क

Separate	: Achak kaidna
	— आछाक काअिदना
Share	: Rék réina—रेक रेअिना
Sharpen	: Cheibi—छेअिबि
Shoot	: Reina—रेअिना
Shout	: Huina—हुअिना
Shut	: Huitém—हुअितेम्
Sing	: Kamainchua
	— कामाअिन हुआ
Sit	: Tungna—तुङना
Sleep	: Rémpuwa—रेम्पुवा
Smile	: Jierue—जिअेरुवे
Speak	: Luidna—लुअिदना
Slip	: Ariyeid—आरियेअिद्
Spend	: Kainuahog—काअिनुआहग
Spit	: Chéina—छेअिना
Spoil	: Kaho-nyeng—काह-बेङ
Stand	: Chingpuwa—छिङपुवा
Steal	: Mégo—मेग
Stop	: Rouma—रअुमा
Store	: Roupya puwa—रअुपया पुवा
Suffer	: Nyang miphuwang
	— बाङ० मिफुवाङ०
Sorround	: Go koloweda—गकलवेदा
Suspect	: Kainbeda—काअिनबेदा
Swell	: Péidna—पेअिदना
Swim	: Kuwa juang—कुवा जुआङ०
Taboo	: Ariéja—आरिअेजा

Take	: Raichei—राअिछेअि
Talk	: Jongréna—जड०रेना
Test	: Ariyep—आरि०येप्
Tell	: Luidma—लुअिदमा
Test	: Kayungabo—कायुड०ाब
Think	: Mi-uwada—मि-अ०वादा
Throw	: Tuiphuangna —तुअिफुयाड०ना
Tie	: Kéana—के०आना
Tire	: Bainna—बाअिनना
Touch	: Rainkya—राअिनकया
Tremble	: Dééna—दे०अे०ना
Trust	: Rongjengna—रड०जेड०ना
Try	: Miruda—मिरुदा
Tug	: Chiina—छि०अि०ना
Turn	: Kéhén-na—के०हे०न-ना
Twist	: Kuwana—कुवाना
Understand	: Daik-da—दाअिक-दा
Undress	: Aladak—आलादाक्
Unite	: Huiya-pa—हुअिया-पा
Visit	: Jei keina—जेअि केअिना
Vomit	: Mo-yena—म०येना
Wait	: Kingliap na—किड०लिआप ना
Warm	: Alop-na—आलप-ना
Wash	: Chéikyakna—छे०अि०कयाकना
Waste	: Rungphyangda —रुड०फयाड०दा
Wear (cloth)	: Ai é—आअि अे०

Weave	: Ai ruwa—आअि रुवा
Weep	: Kyap-na/kébéi —कयाप-ना/केबेअि
Weigh	: Chéina—छेअिना
Win	: Kékék né—केकेक ने
Wipe	: Prongkyana—परङकयाना
Wish	: Kaikinamida —काअिकेनामिदा
Wonder	: Uwe reida—अुवे रेअिदा
Work	: Kaidbo—काअिदब
Worship	: Méchuwai—मेछुवाअि
Write	: Haidna—हाअिदना

PART III

SENTENCES MISCELLANEOUS

I have come from Shillong

: Go Shillong tamourue
I Shillong from have come.

I am very glad to see you

: Na ro go nyang mida Ijena
you very very glad

How are you?

: Na hi keinda?
you how are

Are you well?

: Na anyangda?

How is your family?

: Na chuk bi hikénda?
family how is

Am I welcome here?

: Go u cherayea ai midaking?
here welcome

Will you help me ?

: Na go jeiré kaking ?
help will

I want your help

: Go Naro jeiré dapó
help want

What will you give me to eat ?

: Na goro hi chichatang ka king ?
me what will give

Good bye : Lélé lélé

Thank you : Am jeg po

II

What are you doing ?

: Na he kaid da péking ?
you doing

Did you dance yesterday ?

: Na byari kamain chowa king ?
yesterday dance did

Yes, I had : Uwe go chowa ma
dance had

I saw you dancing

: Go Na-ro kamain chowné jei ru
you dance saw
da-po.

It was very nice

: Jeagyang nyiang.

I shall not dance today

: Go hériu kamain balai dapó
I today dance will not

Why not ? : Hi-pa balai king ?
why not

III

Please show me the way

: Go rou péjue jei yabo
me way show

Go straight ahead

: Atake u-dabo
straight go

Go in the left : Puwaphe hagke udabae
left side go

Go in the right

: Puwajue hagke udabo.
right

I have lost my way

: Go pujue badai da:
road lost

It is not very far

: Jei baishe dapo
it far not

It is visible : Jei dai changda:
it visible

Do you see it now ?

: Nato jei daidking ?
now do see

Yes, I see it : Uway to jei daid ma:
yes no see am

Do you understand what I sat ?

: Go hihio luid narong riw dalking ?
I what say you understand

I understand you well

: Na luid row rong riwda go
say understand

I do not understand you

: Na luid narow go barong riw:
say you not understand

What does this word mean ?

: Jew hikéin dédapo ?
it does mean what

Where is the school ?

: School kaiada ?
where

What's wonderful ?

: Uway réida ?
wonderful

The weather is very fine

: Rew ham reida.
day very fine

You must also come with us

: Na dang go kung u-ré bo.
with us come must

I wish to go round the village

: Go kebuway ke uka mida uche
the village go wish round
ka-mida.

How much land have you ?

: Na hirue uwain da ?
how much land

Have you any mithun ?

: Na chi hirue uway da ?
mithun how much have

I have three mithun

: Go chi i-ang uwayda.
mithun three have

Do you smoke ?

: Na cigarette ring dapé king ?
smoke

Yes, I smoke : Uway go ro ring dapó.
yes

Bring me a cup of tea

: Goro sa cup héyo reidabo.
for me tea bring

Do you like tea ?

: Na sa anyang king ?
like

Yes, I like very much

: Uway go anyang jigang da:

Let us go : Si udapa:
let us go

Walk quickly : Ariya udabo.
quickly walk

Hurry up : Riég kén

I am thirsty : Go lug uwaid da.

Are you tired ?

: Na bamoin daking ?
are tired

He is hungry : We lug uwaidda
he

Where is your Mother ?

: Na mua kél a-da ?
your mother where is

My mother in the house

: Gomua chowréng chuk taijada.
my mother inside is

What do you want ?

: Hi-bo nua naking ?
what you want

Where are you going ?

: Na kaike uda ?
Where going

I am going to the market

: Go majarke udaru:

I shall buy salt

: Go hona udey
salt buy

Who is coming ?

: Ha da-da.
who is coming

My uncle is coming

: Go agui da-da:
uncle coming

Call him please

: Tairo luiu-bo.
him call

Are you in hurry ?

: Na aida daking ?
in hurry

I am in no hurry

: Go aibua.
hurry no.

Let us go on : Ki uchang dapa.
let us go on

Let us stop : Ki routam ma:
les us stop

Let us take rest

: Ki méjadua baidpa:
Let us rest take

Please wait for me

: Go ro jariap bo.
me for wait

It is time to go

: U déidaro.
go time

It is very cold : Je huang achida.
it very cold

Let the man go

: Je biro uma rowbo:
the man let go

Where shall we go ?

: Géri Kéise udabe ?
we where shall going

VI

There is a tall tree

: Tai chiin pray jeijada.
tree tall is

The girl is good

: Je Amui ag'yang nyiang.
the girl is good

He is a bad boy

: We juang bauyang bou.
boy bad

There is an old cloth

: Taije aid achaidbo héo-uweyda.
there cloth old

The river is long

: Je kuaruwa aprangbu.

I can not walk fast

: Go kadaí bau moiuda.
not fast walk

Which is the way

: Kaije pjue.
which is way

Is it far away : Je chii-rina.
it far away

I am tired : Go baya chekda.
am tired

VII

When did you come ?

: Na kéja méu ruye ?
you when did come

What have you come for ?

: Na hana hi kau kéna ?
have what for come

I have come to buy salt

: Go hang béyau kéna uruway:
salt buy have come

VIII

What is the price ?

: He ruway ta ?
what price

Will you sell it ?

: Na jero kaking ?
you will sell

I would not sell

: Go baluw dapo.
I sell not

IX

What is your name ?

: Na abyang hakéng ?
you name what is

What do you want ?

: Na hibo nuana ?
you what want

What is that ? : Tai hi-ana ?

that what is

Who is he ? : We ge ha-na ?

he who

How are you ? : Na hikén daking ?

you how are

Where do you live ?

: Na kéyi ajanaking ?
you where live

How is your father ?

: Na puwa hi kén-da ?
father how is

Whom do you want ?

: Na habur ka ?
whom want

Let me go : Go ro urowka.
me let go

Let us go : Se udapa

Let him go : We row umerow
him let go

Let him not go

: We row baw row
him not let go

Come here : Hana ubo.
here come

Come back : Uduid bo.

Go soon : Kédéipa u-da.

Bring water for me

: Géro kua réi réibo
me for water bring

Please talk to me

: Géro luid bo
me talk

He goes quickly

: We kédéi u-da.
he quickly goes

You must go : Na ujuja buwey
you must go

You should go : Na u-buwey
should go

Hurry up : Riéng kém.

This is very nice

: Je agyang nyang jija.
nice very

Do not speak : Buluyida,

It is impossible

: Je Bamoyian dadapo.
is impossible

That is wrong : Hi kéndana:

There are no men in the house

: Chukya habivala.
in house no men

He should go to school

: We school u-bo.
he should go

They went up to the field

: Nyahain re-kuda.
they field went up

I am ready to go

: Go udaké chang.
to go read

If you come, I shall go

: Na dachere go u kéda.
if come I shall go

That does not matter

: Buakayong.

Never mind ; Hi habami

Are you sure? : Na dahoking.

I do not agree: Go naluibarong.
i agree not

I have no objection

: Go hiluisa haba.
I objection no

I am busy now

: Go beyung kacha uway da:
now busy

What is your opinion

: Na hi kén minaking
you opinion

GENERAL

How do you do ?

: Na hikén-da ?
you how do

May I ask your name ?

: Na abyang go ro rowking ?
your name I ask

My name is

: Go abyang.

I come from Chyang Tajo

: Go Chayang Tajo ta dui duina rue.
from come

How many wives have you ?

: Na ajow hiruye weda ?
you wife how many have

I have two wives

: Go ajow nyi weda.
wife two have

Do they go to school ?

: Nyahain school u-dabe ?
they go do

Is your father alive ?

: Na apawa wey bekíng ?
you father alive

Yes, he is alive

: Am we bai.
is alive

How old is he ?

: We adéi hirue ta ?
old how is

What is he ? : We he kam kana ?

What is the case ?

: Hibo yalung ana ?
what is

I am glad to see you

: No-ro go jeibyang da:
you I to see glad is

Hope to meet you again

: Na go hiyang dai durei:
you I again see

AGRICULTURAL

Are they in one area ?

: Je ké-déi pamhui taking ?
are one area are

No, they are in small patches

: Hobuwa je kédiⁱⁱ pamdu jana
no they are small

I am going to sow paddy

: Go amang peyuda uchong.
paddy sow going

How many varieties of paddy are there ?

: Hibo hibo among dachuang ?
how many variety paddy have

There are many kinds ?

: Jejain malang ta.
they many kinds

Yes, but it is not good

: Uyi yatédéng je banyiang.
yes but it not good

Yes, I will do this

: Uway jero go kaid dida péro.
yes this I will do

When do you cut your jhum ?

: Naré kéjaya paid ?
your when cut

Have you burnt your jhum this year ?

: Hedéi naré baye byung ?
this year fire making

I am late because of the rain

: Ampyo go uway pyang da:
rain late

The other villagers helped me

: Aypu kédéi go ro way kémréda:
other villager me helped

What will you have to pay them

: Na hibu tang maka ?
you what have to pay

I shall give them some paddy

: Go jekédéi amang me tang maka:
them paddy some give

Do you grow any wet rice ?

: Na pagére kai king ?
wet rice grow

Were your crops good last year ?

: Béichi na amang anyang king ?
last year you crop good

Do you cultivate your own bamboo ?

: Na puwa ré kaiki ?
you bamboo cultivate do

No, we only get them from jungle

: Haba géréi jeiata mérua alé.
no we from jungle

What cultivation do the man do ?

: Chahain héréi kaiking ?
men what cultivation do

MEDICAL

What is wrong with you ?

: Na hikén daking ?
you what wrong is

I have cut my hand

: Go géid paikyak meda:
my hand cut have

How did you cut your hand ?

: Nageid ro jikéin mepaikyakna ?
your hand how have cut

I cut it with my Dao

: Geta cheta paikyak duid ma-da.
my dao cut have

What medicine will you put on it ?

: Hi-tamua nua king:
what medicine put on

Have you other medicine ?

: Na mua nua uway king ?
you medicine have

Do you know how to make this ?

: Hang réi mua nua kai péche ?
medicine make

Did you suffer before ?

: Na-po aphí aram king ?
you before suffer

Yes, I suffer before

: Uway go po aphí aram dapro:
yes before suffer had

I fell down and injured

: Go huid puwa ruena ípehiyak:
fell down injured

I will give you medicine for it

: Na mua nua tang bangro.
go medicine give for it

Have you ever had dysentery ?

: Na hiang etchang rangna king ?
you ever dysentery had

Had you any other disease ?

: Na acha mérang rang-king ?

What are the common disease here ?

: Jia hi-arang né ?
here what disease ?

These are the diseases here

: Je ké^éí jerai mérang.
these are here disease

The river is far off from the village

: Kébuwang ta kuwa ruwa kejija:
village river far off

The water there is not sufficient

: Hana kuwa abua haba.
there water not sufficient

The Doctor told me

: Dakdor go ro lyi-ja
me told

Also you must keep your village clean

: Na-réi kébuwang ro acharang.
your village clean it
pakyak ja-bo.
must keep

We shall try to do it before you come

: Naréi bada baye ya hangro.
your before come it
kai hog ka-mi
try shall

CRAFTS

You have a beautiful coat on

: Na aid ayijija heo é-da.
coat beautiful have on

Where did you get from ?

: Na kéita médaiking ?
you

My wife made it for me

: Go-ro gojou hangge gropa mékai.
my wife it my
rai
made

Do you know weaving ?

: Na aid ruwa riwking ?
you cloth weaving know

Have you any loom ?

: Na aid ruwa puwa na way king ?
you cloth loom have

Where do you got yarn from

: Na/Naréi kéita héak morai king ?
where yarn get

From where do you get the cotton

: Na/naréi kéita chanang méraina ?
where cotton get

king ?
from

We grow cotton on our field

: Chamang géréi réita méroi na.
cotton our field grow

I myself have made it

: Géta mékaid show.
myself made

Do woman also make cane article ?

: Amui hain dang réikam kaid king ?
women also make

No, it is a man job

: Haba je bi-ta kaicha.
no it man job

Do you not use bamboo ?

: Narai/Na mécha kai nua king ?
bamboo do you use

What other articles do you make ?

: Hi hi mémuaid ayu kaid king ?
what articles other make

rbadesh Mudran, Rehabari, Guwahati-781 008